### REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The Office Action mailed June 9, 2005, has been received and its contents carefully considered. Applicants initially thank the Examiner for allowance of Claims 28-39 and 53. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the outstanding rejections are respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

In the final Office Action mailed June 9, 2005, claims 40, 42-48, and 50-52 stand rejected. Applicants have thoroughly reviewed the outstanding Office Action including the Examiner's remarks and the references cited therein. The following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to the final Office Action. All the pending claims at issue are believed to be patentable.

Claims 40 and 46 are presently amended. No claims are added. Claims 1-27, 41, and 49 have been previously cancelled. Claims 28-39 and 53 are allowed. As such, claims 28-40, 42-48, and 50-53 remain pending.

# CLAIM REJECTION - 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Claims 40, 42-48, and 50-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,4491,273 to King et al. Specifically, as to Claim 40, the final Office Action states that King et al. discloses "a first arm 24 segment includ[ing] a quick connect member 82 thereon and a second arm 26 segment includ[ing] a quick connect adaptor 84 thereon" and a "holding component including a ball 102 (ball shaped member 102 having a ball shaped surface) ... the ball having a diameter that is compressible ... wherein the diameter of the ball is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas through the first and second arm segments to the ball (Figures 1-4)."

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Office Action's characterization of King as set forth above, and note that King does not include at least two elements as recited in amended Claim 40: (A) the quick connect member and quick connect adapter that reversibly couple and decouple the two arm segments of Applicant's invention, and (B) a compressible ball-shaped member having an opening therethrough and a diameter that is movable in response to a supply of gas into the ball-shaped member. To emphasize these two differences, and to make the claims more clear. Applicants have amended independent Claims 40 and 46.

### CLAIM 40

Specifically, Claim 40 has been amended herein to include the following three limitations: (i) "the first and second arm segments being reversibly attachable and detachable from each other via interoperation of the quick connect member and the quick connect adapter;" (ii) the "ball-shaped member having a substantially spherically shaped outer surface;" and (iii) the "supply of pressurized gas through the first and second arm segments into the ball-shaped member." (Underlined portions being those added in the current amendment to Claim 40). King does not teach or disclose any of the foregoing limitations recited in amended Claim 40.

First, the mid-joint 16 of King does include an interoperable quick connect member and quick connect adapter that allows the two arms 24 and 26 of King to become completely detachable from each other. Rather, the arrangement of sleeve 82 (dubbed the "quick connect member" in the Office Action) and upper collar 84 (dubbed the "quick connect adaptor" in the Office Action) in mid-joint 16 serves to lock and unlock the rotational movement of the arms 24 and 26 relative to each other, and does not allow the arms to be completely separated from each other. The locking occurs when fluid pressure is supplied to the housing 78 of mid-joint 16, pushing the sleeve 82 against the seat 86 formed by the interior surface of collar 84. "When

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sleeve 82 is urged upwardly, the upper mating surface of sleeve 82 contacts with seat 86 and thereby prevents relative movement between sleeve 82 and seat 86....the mating engagement of sleeve 82 with seat 86 prevents the relative *rotational* movement of second rigid member 26 with respect to first rigid member 24." (King, col. 5, lines 50-58, emphasis added). The operation of the mid-joint 16 in King therefore acts as a rotational locking mechanism, and not as a means for attaching or detaching the two arm segments.

Therefore, King does not teach or disclose "the first and second arm segments being reversibly attachable and detachable from each other via interoperation of the quick connect member and the quick connect adapter" as recited in amended Claim 40. Instead, King only teaches a mechanism whereby the arms are rotatably locked in relation to each other, not a mechanism whereby the arms can be reversibly attached or detached. For this reason alone, Claim 40 is believed to be novel over the teachings of King.

King also lacks a "ball-shaped member having a substantially spherically shaped outer surface...the ball having a diameter that is compressible ... wherein the diameter of the ball-shaped member is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas through the first and second arm segments into the ball-shaped member," as recited in amended Claim 40. (Emphasis added) In the Office Action, it was stated that the "ball 102 (ball shaped member 102 having a ball shaped surface)" in King corresponded to the "ball" member recited in Claim 40. Applicants respectfully disagree with this characterization. King describes element 102 disclosed therein as a "piston 102" having a "seat 104 dimensioned to seat with ball 94." (King, col. 6, lines 13-14). As shown in FIG. 4 of King, the piston 102 may have a concave recess that mates with a ball member 94, but the piston 102 itself is not what one of ordinary skill in the art would understand to be a "ball." Instead, the

actual corresponding ball member in King is the "ball 94." (See FIG. 4 in King). To clarify and emphasize this, Applicants have further defined the "ball" member recited in amended Claim 40 to be a "ball-shaped member having a substantially spherically shaped outer surface" so as to clearly distinguish said member from the piston 102 of King.

As such, the only member in King which could correspond to the ball-shaped member recited in amended Claim 40 is the ball 94, shown clearly in FIG. 4 in King. Yet ball 94 in King is a solid, rigid object, and is not "compressible" such that "the diameter of the ball-shaped member is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas ... into the ball-shaped member," as recited in amended Claim 40. Applicants emphasize that the present invention involves the supply of gas into and through the ball-shaped member. This causes the non-solid interior of the ball-shaped member recited in Claim 40 to be compressible such that it expands or contracts in diameter. This does not occur in King. King only teaches that "pressure exerted by fluid contained in chamber 108 will cause a force to be produced to urge piston seat 104 toward collar seat 100 to grippingly engage ball 94 therebetween. Increasing pressure of the fluid in chamber 108 will cause joint 18 to become in a locked state due to increasing frictional engagement of seats 100, 104 to ball 94." (King, col. 6, lines 18-24, emphasis added). Thus, ball 94 is only compressed by solid elements around it. This allows for the rotational movement of a mount 96 attached to ball 94 to be restricted. Ball 94 in King does not have a supply of fluid that passes into the ball, contrary to what is recited in amended Claim 40. Accordingly, for at least this reason, Claim 40, as amended, is believed to be novel over the teachings of King.

Therefore, for at least the reasons set forth above, namely, that King does not teach or disclose "the first and second arm segments being reversibly attachable and detachable from

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each other via interoperation of the quick connect member and the quick connect adapter," and that "the diameter of the ball-shaped member is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas ... into the ball-shaped member," as recited in amended Claim 40, Claim 40 is believed to be allowable over King. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejection with regard to Claim 40 be withdrawn.

### **CLAIM 46**

As to Claim 46, the final Office Action states that King discloses "a quick connect member 82 attached to a first component 24; and a quick connect adapter 84 attached to a second component 26 ... wherein the quick connect member is shaped to be insertable into the quick connect adapter to bring the first component into communication with the second component and to allow a gas to flow therethrough," and "a ball shaped member 102 (ball shaped member 102 having a ball shaped surface) wherein the diameter of the ball shaped member is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas to the ball shaped member (Figure 1-4)." For the same reasons set forth above with respect to amended Claim 40, Claim 46, as amended herein, is also not anticipated by King.

First, King does not teach or disclose "the first and second components being reversibly attachable and detachable from each other via interoperation of the quick connect member and the quick connect adapter," as is recited in amended Claim 46. Second, King does not have a "a ball shaped member having a substantially spherically shaped outer surface wherein the diameter of the ball shaped member is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas <u>into</u> the ball shaped member." (Underlined portions being those added in the current amendment to Claim 46; italics added for emphasis). Each of

these limitations were also discussed above with respect to amended Claim 40. King does not practice these limitations because the arms members 24 and 26 in King are not attachable and detachable but are instead only rotationally lockable relative to each other via operation of midjoint 16. Furthermore, the only ball-shaped member in King is element 94, which is a solid object and does not expand or contract in diameter in response to a supply of gas into the ball 94.

Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, namely, that King does not teach or disclose "the first and second components being reversibly attachable and detachable from each other via interoperation of the quick connect member and the quick connect adapter," and that "the diameter of the ball-shaped member is movable between first and second positions by supplying and discontinuing a supply of pressurized gas into the ball-shaped member," as recited in amended Claim 46, Claim 46 is believed to be allowable over King. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejection with regard to Claim 46 be withdrawn.

Dependent Claims 42-45, 47-48, and 50-52 depend directly or indirectly from independent Claims 40 or 46. These claims recite additional limitations which, in conformity with the features of their corresponding independent claim, are not disclosed or suggested by the art of record. The dependent claims are therefore believed patentable. Therefore, applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejection with regard to Claims 42-45, 47-48, and 50-52 be withdrawn.

### CONCLUSION

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 40, 41-48, and 50-52 are allowable. In the Office Action, Claims 28-39 and 53 have been stated as allowed. In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. If it is believed that the application is not in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to

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contact the undersigned attorney if it is believed that such contact will expedite the prosecution of the application.

In the event this paper is not timely filed, Applicants petition for an appropriate extension of time. Please charge any fee deficiencies or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-2036 with reference to Attorney Docket No. 59472.22460.

Respectfully submitted,

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included graphical components (see e.g., Figure 6, element 605; specification page 15, line 18 through page 17, line 16 and Figure 2, elements 210-230 and 250-270; specification page 9, line 25 through page 10, line 30); receiving a selection from a user corresponding to one of the graphical components (see e.g., Figure 6, elements 655-670; specification page 15, line 18 through page 17, line 16); and invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component (see e.g., Figure 2, elements 215, 225, 235, 255, 265, and 275; specification page 9, line 25 through page 10, line 30 and Figure 6, element 665; specification page 15, line 18 through page 17, line 16).

Support for each of Appellants' means plus function limitations set forth in dependent claims is provided below. Note that general support for an information handling system and computer program product is discussed above. The specific citations to Appellant's Figures and Specification are meant to be exemplary in nature, and do not limit the scope of the claims, as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 112, sixth paragraph.

Claim 14 includes the following means plus function limitation:

means for displaying a sub-menu of selectable programmed functions in response to the user selecting a sub-menu graphical component (see e.g., Figure 1, elements 125, 130, 145, and 150; specification page 8, line 8 through page 9, line 24, Figure 2, elements 230, 235, 280, and 285; specification page 9, line 25 through page 10, line 30, and Figure 6, elements 680 - 690; specification page 15, line 18 through page 17, line 16).

Claim 16 includes the following means plus function limitations:

means for configuring the plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool (see e.g., Figure 4, specification page 12, line 15 through page 13, line 30 and Figure 5, specification page 14, line 1 through page 15, line 17);

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions (see e.g., Figure 5, elements 575 and 580; specification page 14, line 1 through page 15, line 17); and

means for saving the configured plurality of programmed functions and the modified menu item graphical control (see e.g., Figure 5, element 580; specification page 14, line 1 through page 15, line 17).

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Claim 17 includes the following means plus function limitations:

means for configuring a plurality of secondary functions to include in a sub-menu (see e.g., Figure 4, specification page 12, line 15 through page 13, line 30 and Figure 5, specification page 14, line 1 through page 15, line 17);

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include a sub-menu graphical component corresponding to the sub-menu (see e.g., Figure 5, elements 540 - 555; specification page 14, line 1 through page 15, line 17); and

means for saving the plurality of secondary functions and the modified menu item (see e.g., Figure 5, element 555; specification page 14, line 1 through page 15, line 17).

### G. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-5, 7-17, and 19-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by a Google Toolbar, with an alleged publication date of February 2, 2001.

# H. ARGUMENTS - APPELLANTS' CLAIMS ARE NOT OBVIOUS, AND ARE THEREFORE PATENTABLE, OVER THE ART OF RECORD

# Appellant's Claims Are Not Anticipated by the Google Toolbar Reference.

Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner has failed to satisfy the burden for rejecting Appellant's claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102. In particular, Appellant avers that the Google Toolbar reference simply does not teach each and every element of Appellant's claimed invention. MPEP § 2131 states:

TO ANTICIPATE A CLAIM, THE REFERENCE MUST TEACH EVERY ELEMENT OF THE CLAIM

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). "When a claim covers several structures or compositions, either generically or as alternatives, the claim is deemed anticipated if any of the structures or compositions within the scope of the claim is known in

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the prior art." Brown v. 3M, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351, 60 USPQ2d 1375, 1376 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (claim to a system for setting a computer clock to an offset time to address the Year 2000 (Y2K) problem, applicable to records with year date data in "at least one of two-digit, three-digit, or four-digit" representations, was held anticipated by a system that offsets year dates in only two-digit formats). See also MPEP § 2131.02. "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). The elements must be arranged as required by the claim, but this is not an ipsissimis verbis test, i.e., identity of terminology is not required. In re Bond, 910 F.2d 831, 15 USPQ2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Note that, in some circumstances, it is permissible to use multiple references in a 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection. See MPEP § 2131.01.

Appellant claims a system, method, and program product for providing multiple user-selectable functions from an individual menu item. A menu item can be configured to contain an application portion (which launches the corresponding application), a sub-menu portion (which launches a sub-menu), and/or icons corresponding to frequently used functions.

The Google Toolbar does not disclose multiple user-selectable functions from an individual menu item, as claimed in each of Appellant's independent claims. As shown in the web pages cited in the Final Office Action, the Google Toolbar can be installed so that it is attached to a user's Internet Explorer browser bar. In effect, the Google Toolbar becomes another toolbar that can be used from another web page. The Google Toolbar is therefore <u>not</u> a "menu item graphical control" as taught and claimed by Appellant in each of the independent claims. Accordingly, the Google Toolbar reference <u>does not</u> teach each and every element of Appellant's claimed invention as required under MPEP § 2131 in order to reject Appellant's claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

The Google Toolbar does show a menu being launched from the Google Toolbar (see the section titled "Google Toolbar Drop Down Menu"). However, each of the menu items in the drop down menu, e.g. "Google's Home Page," "Web Directory," Usenet Groups," etc., contains a single menu item. A user can perform one, and only one, function per menu item. None of the menu items shows a "menu item graphical control" containing "a plurality of graphical components," where each of the graphical components corresponds to a different programmed function, as taught and claimed by Appellant.

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Appellant respectfully submits that the Google Toolbar reference, cited by the Examiner in the Final Office Action, simply does not teach each and every element of Appellant's claimed invention. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests that the Board reverse the Examiner's rejection of Appellant's pending claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and allow Appellant's claims to issue.

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# The Google Toolbar Is NOT Prior Art to Appellant's Claimed Invention

Notwithstanding the fact that the Google Toolbar reference cited by the Examiner does not teach each and every element of Appellant's claimed invention, as set forth above, Appellant further submits that the Google Toolbar reference is <u>not prior art</u> to Appellant's claimed invention. In Appellant's Response to the Final Office Action, Appellant's submitted a timely declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 properly swearing behind the Google Toolbar reference.

In Appellant's Response to the Final Office Action, Appellant asserted that Appellant conceived of the claimed invention prior to the publication or disclosure of Google Toolbar, and that Appellant showed diligence from Appellant's conception date to the filing date of Appellant's application. A declaration, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.131, was duly executed by Appellant Mark E. Molander and included with Appellant's Response to the Final Office Action. Mr. Molander declared that Appellant's claimed invention was conceived of prior to February 2, 2001, and that diligence was shown in filing the application on April 30, 2001. Exhibit "A" to Mr. Molander's declaration was a copy of the IBM invention disclosure that disclosed Appellant's invention. The Disclosure was submitted to the IBM Intellectual Property Law Department in Raleigh, North Carolina prior to February 2, 2001. Mr. Molander's declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131, therefore, removed the Google Toolbar reference from consideration as prior art. Because, for the aforesaid reasons, the Google Toolbar publication is not prior art with respect to Appellant's claimed invention, Appellant respectfully requests the Board to reverse the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-5, 7-17, and 19-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e).

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner indicated that Appellant's declaration was considered but did not place the application in condition for allowance (the Examiner properly checked the box in paragraph 5 of the Advisory Action for consideration of an "affidavit"). However, the continuation sheet of the Advisory Action stated that Appellant's declaration "does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: The affidavit raises new issues that would require further consideration and search." Appellant notes that under current MPEP rules the Examiner should have *fully* searched Appellant's claimed invention when preparing the Final Office Action. MPEP § 904.03 provides that the Examiner is to make a "careful and

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comprehensive" search of Appellant's claimed invention when preparing the Office Action. MPEP § 904.03 states as follows (emphasis added):

# 904.03 Conducting the Search

It is a prerequisite to a speedy and just determination of the issues involved in the examination of an application that a <u>careful and comprehensive search</u>, commensurate with the limitations appearing in the most detailed claims in the case, be made in preparing the first action on the merits <u>so that the second action</u> on the merits can be made final or the application allowed with no further <u>searching other than to update the original search</u>. It is normally not enough that references be selected to meet only the terms of the claims alone, especially if only broad claims are presented; but the search should, insofar as possible, also cover all subject matter which the examiner reasonably anticipates might be incorporated into applicant's amendment. Applicants can facilitate a complete search by including, at the time of filing, claims varying from the broadest to which they believe they are entitled to the most detailed that they would be willing to accept.

In doing a complete search, the examiner should find and cite references that, while not needed for treating the claims, would be useful for forestalling the presentation of claims to other subject matter regarded by applicant as his or her invention, by showing that this other subject matter is old or obvious.

In selecting the references to be cited, the examiner should carefully compare the references with one another and with the applicant's disclosure to avoid the citation of an unnecessary number. The examiner is not called upon to cite all references that may be available, but only the "best." (37 CFR 1.104(c).) Multiplying references, any one of which is as good as, but no better than, the others, adds to the burden and cost of prosecution and should therefore be avoided. The examiner must fully consider all the prior art references cited in the application, including those cited by the applicant in a properly submitted Information Disclosure Statement.

The best reference should always be the one used. Sometimes the best reference will have a publication date less than a year prior to the application filing date, hence it will be open to being overcome under 37 CFR 1.131. In these cases, if a second reference exists which cannot be so overcome and which, though inferior, is an adequate basis for rejection, the claims should be additionally rejected thereon.

In all references considered, including nonpatent, foreign patents, and domestic patents, the examiner should study the specification or description sufficiently to determine the full value of the reference disclosure relative to the claimed or claimable subject matter.

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Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner <u>admits</u> that he did not conduct a full and complete search as required by MPEP § 904.03 by stating that presentation of Appellant's Rule 1.131 declaration would require "further consideration and search." In particular, MPEP § 904.03 specifically contemplates the situation presented in this Appeal – namely, the Examiner chose a "best" reference that was less than a year older than Appellant's filing date without having a second reference available.

In the Advisory Action, the Examiner states that Appellant's presentation of the declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 removing the Google Toolbar reference requires "further consideration and search." Appellant respectfully disagrees. Further searching is not required because the Examiner should have already fully searched Appellant's claimed invention pursuant to MPEP § 904.03. Because the "best" reference found by the Examiner was a § 102(e) reference, the Examiner, pursuant to § 904.03, should have determined if a second reference exists which cannot be so overcome and which, though inferior, is an adequate basis for rejection, the claims should be additionally rejected thereon. Appellant further notes that "consideration" of Appellant's declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 has already been admitted by the Examiner (the Advisory Action noted that the declaration had been considered). Finally, Appellant notes that Appellant's submission of the declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 was timely presented. The Examiner did not cited the Google Toolbar reference in any preceding Office Action. Therefore, Appellant's first opportunity to swear behind the reference was in the Response to the Final Office Action. Accordingly, Appellant's declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 was timely presented. MPEP § 715.09(C)(1) states as follows:

### 715.09 Seasonable Presentation

Affidavits or declarations under 37 CFR 1.131 must be timely presented in order to be admitted. Affidavits and declarations submitted under 37 CFR 1.131 and other evidence traversing rejections are considered timely if submitted:

- (C) after final rejection and submitted
- (1) with a first reply after final rejection for the purpose of overcoming a new ground of rejection or requirement made in the final rejection

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Review of an examiner's refusal to enter an affidavit as untimely is by petition and not by appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences. In re Deters, 515 F.2d 1152, 185 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1975); Ex parte Hale, 49 USPQ 209 (Bd. App. 1941). See MPEP § 715.08 regarding review of questions of propriety of 37 CFR 1.131 affidavits and declarations.

Appellant notes that the Examiner did not refuse to enter Appellant's declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131. Instead, it appears that the Examiner was unable to find a secondary reference that taught Appellant's claimed invention when preparing the Final Office Action. Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner should have cited a secondary reference if one existed. Consequently, the Examiner should have responded with a Notice of Allowance of Appellant's remaining claims when presented with Appellant's declaration under Rule 1.131 as the Examiner was unable to cite any prior art that teaches or suggests Appellant's claimed invention.

To advance the goal of compact prosecution, the Examiner had a duty to find secondary references, if available, especially in light of the fact that the art cited by the Examiner was within one year of Appellant's filing date and thus subject to being removed with a proper declaration or affidavit under Rule 1.131. MPEP § 903.04 specifically contemplates and discusses this situation. The Google Toolbar reference is not prior art to Appellant's claimed invention and the Examiner did not cite any other secondary references found during the Examiner's search that allegedly teach or suggest Appellant's claimed invention. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests that the Board reverse the Examiner's rejection of Appellant's pending claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and allow Appellant's claims to issue.

### **Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, Appellant submits that claims 1-5, 7-17, and 19-26 are allowable over the Google Toolbar reference. Moreover, Appellant submits that the Google Toolbar reference is not prior art to Appellant's claimed invention. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests that the Examiner's claim rejections be reversed and claims 1-5, 7-17, and 19-26 be allowed.

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Respectfully submitted,

By\_

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# I. APPENDIX - CLAIMS INVOLVED IN THIS APPEAL

1. A method of providing secondary functions from a menu item graphical control, said method comprising: including a plurality of graphical components with the menu item graphical control, each of the graphical components corresponding to a different programmed function, wherein the menu item graphical control includes a default area in addition to the plurality of graphical components; displaying the menu item graphical control with the included graphical components and the default area, wherein each of the graphical components are displayed in a position horizontal to the default area;

receiving a selection from a user corresponding to the menu item graphical control;

invoking a default function in response to the selection corresponding to the default area of the menu item graphical control; and

in response to the selection corresponding to one of the graphical components, invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component.

- 2. The method as described in claim 1 further comprising: displaying a sub-menu of selectable programmed functions in response to the user selecting a sub-menu graphical component.
- 3. The method as described in claim 1 wherein at least one of the graphical components includes a graphical icon that is displayed on the menu item graphical control.

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- 4. The method as described in claim 1 further comprising: configuring the plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool;
  - modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions; and
  - saving the configured plurality of programmed functions and the modified menu item graphical control.
- 5. The method as described in claim 1 further comprising: configuring one or more secondary functions to include in a sub-menu;
  - modifying the menu item graphical control to include a submenu graphical component corresponding to the sub-menu; saving the secondary functions and the modified menu item.
- 7. The method as described in claim 1 wherein the programmed functions include one or more application programs.
- 8. The method as described in claim 1 wherein the programmed functions include one or more application functions corresponding to an application program and wherein the menu item graphical control corresponds to the application program.
- 9. An information handling system comprising: one or more processors;
  - a memory accessible by the processors;
  - a nonvolatile storage area accessible by the processors;
  - a display screen accessible by the processors;

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an input device capable of a receiving input from a user corresponding to data displayed on the display screen; and a secondary function menu item tool to include secondary functions with a menu item graphical control, the secondary function menu item tool including:

display logic for displaying a plurality of graphical components with the menu item graphical control on the display device, each of the graphical components corresponding to a different programmed function, wherein the menu item graphical control includes a default area in addition to the plurality of graphical components;

menu item logic for displaying the menu item graphical

control with the included graphical components and the default area, wherein each of the graphical components are displayed in a position horizontal to the default area; input processing logic for receiving a selection from a user corresponding to the menu item graphical control; task scheduling logic for invoking a default function in response to the selection corresponding to the default area

in response to the selection corresponding to one of the graphical components, task scheduling logic for invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component.

10. The information handling system as described in claim 9 further comprising:

of the menu item graphical control; and

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display logic for displaying a sub-menu of selectable programmed functions in response to the user selecting a sub-menu graphical component.

- 11. The information handling system as described in claim 9 wherein at least one of the graphical components includes a graphical icon that is displayed on the menu item graphical control.
- 12. The information handling system as described in claim 9 further comprising:

  configuration logic for configuring the plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool;

  graphic modification logic for modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions; and storage handling logic for saving the configured plurality of programmed functions and the modified menu item graphical control to the nonvolatile storage area.
- 13. A computer program product stored on a computer operable medium for providing secondary functions from a menu item graphical control, said computer program product comprising:

means for including a plurality of graphical components with the menu item graphical control, each of the graphical components corresponding to a different programmed function, wherein the menu item graphical control includes a default area in addition to the plurality of graphical components;

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means for displaying the menu item graphical control with the included graphical components and the default area, wherein each of the graphical components are displayed in a position horizontal to the default area;

means for receiving a selection from a user corresponding to the menu item graphical control;

means for invoking a default function in response to the selection corresponding to the default area of the menu item graphical control; and

in response to the selection corresponding to one of the graphical components, means for invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component.

- 14. The computer program product as described in claim 13 further comprising:
  - means for displaying a sub-menu of selectable programmed functions in response to the user selecting a sub-menu graphical component.
- 15. The computer program product as described in claim 13 wherein at least one of the graphical components includes a graphical icon that is displayed on the menu item graphical control.
- 16. The computer program product as described in claim 13 further comprising:

means for configuring the plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool;

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means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions; and

means for saving the configured plurality of programmed functions and the modified menu item graphical control.

17. The computer program product as described in claim 13 further comprising:

means for configuring a plurality of secondary functions to include in a sub-menu;

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include a sub-menu graphical component corresponding to the sub-menu;

means for saving the plurality of secondary functions and the modified menu item.

- 19. The computer program product as described in claim 13 wherein the programmed functions include one or more application programs.
- 20. The computer program product as described in claim 13 wherein the programmed functions include one or more application functions corresponding to an application program and wherein the menu item graphical control corresponds to the application program
- 21. A method of providing secondary functions from a menu item graphical control, said method comprising: configuring one or more secondary functions to include in a sub-menu;

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modifying the menu item graphical control to include a submenu graphical component corresponding to the sub-menu, wherein the menu item graphical control further includes one or more graphical components corresponding to one or more programmed functions; and

displaying the sub-menu in response to a user selecting the sub-menu graphical component.

22. A method of providing secondary functions from a menu item graphical control, said method comprising:

configuring a plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool;

identifying a plurality of graphical components for each of the programmed functions;

modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions;

displaying the menu item graphical control with the included graphical components;

receiving a selection from a user corresponding to one of the graphical components; and

invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component.

- 23. An information handling system comprising: one or more processors;
  - a memory accessible by the processors;
  - a nonvolatile storage area accessible by the processors;
  - a display screen accessible by the processors;

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an input device capable of a receiving input from a user corresponding to data displayed on the display screen; and a secondary function menu item tool to include secondary functions with a menu item graphical control, the secondary function menu item tool including:

means for configuring one or more secondary functions to include in a sub-menu;

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include a sub-menu graphical component corresponding to the sub-menu, wherein the menu item graphical control further includes one or more graphical components corresponding to one or more programmed functions; and

means for displaying the sub-menu in response to a user selecting the sub-menu graphical component.

- 24. An information handling system comprising: one or more processors;
  - a memory accessible by the processors;
  - a nonvolatile storage area accessible by the processors;
  - a display screen accessible by the processors;
  - an input device capable of a receiving input from a user corresponding to data displayed on the display screen; and
  - a secondary function menu item tool to include secondary functions with a menu item graphical control, the secondary function menu item tool including:

means for configuring a plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool;

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means for identifying a plurality of graphical components for each of the programmed functions;

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions;

means for displaying the menu item graphical control with the included graphical components;

means for receiving a selection from a user corresponding to one of the graphical components; and

means for invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component.

25. A computer program product stored on a computer operable medium for providing secondary functions from a menu item graphical control, said computer program product comprising:

means for configuring one or more secondary functions to include in a sub-menu;

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include a sub-menu graphical component corresponding to the sub-menu, wherein the menu item graphical control further includes one or more graphical components corresponding to one or more programmed functions; and

means for displaying the sub-menu in response to a user selecting the sub-menu graphical component.

26. A computer program product stored on a computer operable medium for providing secondary functions from a menu item graphical control, said computer program product comprising:

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means for configuring a plurality of programmed functions using a configuration tool;

means for identifying a plurality of graphical components for each of the programmed functions;

means for modifying the menu item graphical control to include the graphical components corresponding to the configured programmed functions;

means for displaying the menu item graphical control with the included graphical components;

means for receiving a selection from a user corresponding to one of the graphical components; and

means for invoking the programmed function corresponding the selected graphical component.

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### J. APPENDIX - EVIDENCE

The attached declaration under 37 C.F.R. § 1.131 was submitted with the Response to the Final Rejection filed by Appellant on October 28, 2004. It was entered by the Examiner as shown in the attached Advisory Action dated November 23, 2004.

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